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the Reconstruction Alliance, a new political party. It has in its platform the following planks: Realization of universal suffrage; abolition of class distinctions; abolition of bureaucratic diplomacy; establishment of a democratic political system; public recognition of labor organizations; guarantee of the living of the people; reform of the tax system, of formal education and the colonial administrative system; purification of the imperial household department; reconstruction of political parties; and freedom of speech and press. Undoubtedly the pressure of world opinion, hostile to Japan's treatment of Korea, China, and her own free thinkers in the realms of politics and economics, will contribute to the growth of conviction that the time for the nation to clean house within has come. The disclosure as to Japan's tactics at the Paris Peace Conference, the candid discussion of future American-Japanese relations in the United States Senate's debate on the Peace Treaty, the formal united protest of all the British trading bodies in China against Japan's commercial policy in China, make it more difficult for the old régime at Tokio to last.

Letter Box

TERRYVILLE, CONN.

ADVOCATE OF PEACE:

Please accept my subscription, \$1.00. The paper is a wonderfully fine magazine and gets down to the roots, where the old trouble has lain and the new remedies must be applied, to prevent the future wholesale murderous wars.

Yours faithfully,

JESSICA W. ALLEN.

2331 6TH AVENUE-N-WEST, CALGARY,
CANADA, November 11, 1919.

THE SECRETARY, American Peace Society:

For some years I have taken an interest in the so-called humanitarian schemes that have for their aims the progress of that section of the world inhabitants who come under the head—workers. I have long since come to the conclusion that one of the greatest, if not indeed the greatest, hindrance to that progress is the thralldom of militarism.

Now, that the "War to end War" has ended, I would like to take a more detailed interest in the subject, and if possible assist in propagating those principles which I believe your society has stood for these many years.

I am an occasional contributor to a farmers' political paper in these parts, which is, I believe, destined to be a considerable factor in the forming of opinion from now on, and if you could supply me with data and sources from which I could secure reliable information that would assist in writing short, convincing stories, I feel sure that much good could be accomplished.

In the first instance, I intend to attempt to show the money cost of war is the chief cause of our national debt, and, further, the chief hindrance to reforms of our social and educational systems, and I would like you to give me the figures showing what has and is intended to be spent in keeping up the military and naval establishments of the first-class powers.

Further, I would like to get some idea of the number of men who are engaged in the "useless" occupation of making munitions and accoutrements. And, last, the extent to which wars have added to the burdens of the nations through having to provide pensions and doles to both the participants and their dependents.

From these angles it would appear that some very significant articles might be written, and I feel satisfied that your society will only be too pleased to render what assistance you can.

It has also struck me that the nucleus of a branch of your organization, or some such organization with like aims,

might be formed in this province. Now that the shouting and the fighting is well-nigh dead, all around us are the evidences of war's ravages, coupled with the incessant calls for money, that are being made not only by governments, but by a multitude of organizations of a semi-charitable nature; all these things would, I think, probably assist in creating sentiment that would be favorable to anti-war propaganda.

Hoping that this request will meet with your response,

I am, just a plain working man,

W. E. TURNER.

CHRONOLOGY OF TREATIES*

- Oct. 25. President Karl Seitz, of the Austrian Republic, signed the Treaty of St. German with the Allied and Associated Powers.
- Oct. 27. United States Senate defeated amendment sponsored by Senator Johnson, favoring equalization of votes of United States and Great Britain in League verdicts.
- Oct. 27. Japan's Privy Council gave formal approval to the Treaty, and on the 30th final action by the Emperor was taken.
- Nov. 1. Chile announced her adhesion to the League. The Allied and Associated Powers, through the Supreme Council, informed Germany that on November 10 her delegates might join in deposit of ratifications, providing they also signed a new protocol.
- Nov. 6. The last of the textual amendments to the Treaty reported upon favorably by the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate was debated, and debate began upon the "reservations," sponsored by the same committee.
- Nov. 7. The reply of Bulgaria, in response to her appeal for modifications of terms by the Allies, was given and slight concessions made.
- Nov. 7. The United States Senate began voting on the proposed new preamble and fourteen reservations.
- Nov. 7. Brazil's Chamber of Deputies approved the Treaty, and on the 11th ratification was completed.
- Nov. 10. Colombia's national legislature gave provisional assent to the Treaty and Covenant.
- Nov. 16. Bolivia ratifies the Treaty.
- Nov. 18. Peru's Assembly approved the Treaty.
- Nov. 19. Switzerland's National Council, by a vote of 124 to 43, aligned that republic with the League.
- Nov. 19. The United States Senate, by a vote of 38 to 53, defeated the Treaty as it came from Paris without any reservations, and by a vote of 41 to 51 as modified with reservations backed by the Foreign Relations Committee.

* Unless otherwise noted, the word Treaty refers to the compact signed at Versailles and known as the German Treaty.

BOOK REVIEWS

Gun Fodder: The Diary of Four Years of War. By A. Hamilton Gibbs. With an introduction by Philip Gibbs. Little, Brown and Co., Boston. Pp. 313. \$2.00 net.

As Philip Gibbs, by all odds the best war correspondent the conflict produced, says of this book by his youngest brother, it is filled with a tragic bitterness that is more than personal, "not peculiar to the temperament of the author, but a general feeling to be found among the demobil-